

FIRST THE TARIFF FRAME NEW TARIFF

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY HAS A PROGRAM ALL READY FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.

FEARS NO TROUBLE IN HOUSE

Senate Probably Will Force a Compromise When Underwood's Bill Reaches It—Many Democrats Wish to Defer Currency Legislation.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—When congress gets together April 1 the house immediately will elect a speaker to succeed Champ Clark, and the chances are that the man to succeed will be Mr. Clark himself. Then when the committee memberships definitely are assigned the members will get down at once to tariff tinkering.

It is pretty generally expected in Washington that the administration will ask congress to take up currency legislation at the extra session, but it may be that the advice of some of the older members of the banking and currency committee of the house and of the finance committee of the senate will be listened to and monetary legislation will be put over until the first regular session, which begins the first Monday in next December. There are reasons for the desire of a good many of the Democrats to do nothing with the currency until six or eight months' additional time has been given the financial experts to study a plan which they think will meet with the approval of the country.

As for the tariff, the Democratic majority says that it is not going to "tinker with it," for the term implies simply patching and repatching. The Democrats apparently think that they have already outlined a tariff program which will prove to be constructive and which will stand the test of time and business. What the dominant party fears more than anything else, and its members are free to say so privately, that some of the provisions of the new tariff law, when they go into effect, materially will hurt labor. A good many of the Democrats do not express the fear in just this way. Some of them actually believe that if the excuse of an experimented low duty is offered that some great concerns may discharge parts of their working forces, lay it to the tariff, and trust to the discontent which is aroused to reopen the whole tariff agitation and possibly to bring back high tariff conditions once more.

House Majority for Reductions. The Democratic house leaders in the congress just ended and who unquestionably will be the leaders in the next house do not seem to be in the least disturbed about the ability of the Democratic party to put through the lower chamber "quickly and in order" just such tariff measures as the ways and means committee shall outline.

Take the house all in all and a vast majority of its members as the body is at present constituted is in favor of tariff reductions. There are among the representatives, as among the senators, some Democrats of high tariff tendencies, but the majority of the members of that party in both houses, and a great majority in the lower house, are in favor of reductions, and with them stand Republicans of the house and senate of the Cummins and LaFollette school, and also the members of the Progressive party, of whom in the new house there are 19 and in the senate three or four. It can be seen from this that the house will have little difficulty in putting through such tariff measures as the Democratic ways and means committee shall prepare, and it is believed that the measures will call for radical reductions in some cases and have what may be called conservative radical reductions in other cases. The senate, however, as it will be constituted, will not stand for the deep cuts which the house intends to make, and so the chances are there will be a compromise.

President's Great Influence.

President Wilson, it is said, seems to be perfectly satisfied that the tariff bills as they will come from congress will be to his liking. It is reported that he does not expect the senate will insist upon as many reductions as most people seem to think will be the case. The president has great influence with members of his party in house and senate, an influence which may be exercised in many ways, but when exercised always begins with an appeal to stand by the party platform, and by the party promises as the people have interpreted them. Every president hears from the public not only through the press, but privately, the private communications sometimes amounting to as many as a thousand letters a day when the people's minds are aroused on any subject.

A plain statement from the president, therefore, to members of his party concerning his belief and the attitude of the public and of the interpretation to be put upon a plank in the party platform frequently is potent enough to induce members to forego their own inclinations to some extent and to bow to party will as interpreted by the chief executive.

Members of the ways and means committee believe that the tariff bills will have passed the house in less than a month after the convening and that the question of an early adjournment depends upon the decision as to advisability of passing the currency bill, and also on the senate's inclination or disinclination to move rapidly in enacting tariff legislation.

UNDERWOOD AND COLLEAGUES ARE PREPARING BILLS FOR EXTRA SESSION.

NOT FREE TRADE MEASURES

Will Closely Resemble Those House Passed Last Session, and Wilson's Influence is Counted on to Compel Senate to Acquiesce.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The Democratic majority of the ways and means committee is just starting at the work of framing the tariff bills which will be introduced at the extra session. When congress gets together again there will be some new members of the ways and means committee, and of course they will be consulted about the bills prepared by their brethren of longer service, but the majority of the present committee will be the prevailing majority of the next committee, and so the bills which are now being framed unquestionably will be the ones to be introduced at the next session.

The hearings granted to the exporters, importers and manufacturers of the country by the ways and means committee were ended Friday night, January 31. The committee took a few days' rest before starting on the work of framing the bills. One thing can be said for the members: They certainly gave the ear of attention to everybody who cared to open his mouth to speak for or against any schedule.

It seems now that the net results of the hearings will be that the Underwood bills of the last session, virtually in the form in which they were then presented, again will be given to the house for sanction, and later will be sent to the senate to run a course of tariff and free trade criticism. It is said by men in congress, Democrats and Republicans, that Mr. Underwood expects his bills after the senate has considered them will come back to him considerably disfigured.

Much Depends on Wilson.

The bills will be passed by the house unquestionably almost as Mr. Underwood, in behalf of his committee, presents them, and just how much punishment they will undergo at the hands of the senate Democratic conservatives, aided perhaps by some of the high tariff Republicans, depends probably largely upon how staunch a supporter Woodrow Wilson will be to the house bills in their original form. Democrats say that the president-elect can save the measures virtually as they pass the house if he chooses to interpose a violent defense.

The wool bill which will go over to the senate probably will be the wool bill of last session. The house measure, however, was not the one which was vetoed by President Taft. Some of the Progressive-Republicans in the senate antagonized the bill in its presented form, and were aided in their antagonism by some of the Democratic senators who thought Mr. Underwood's bill made cuts in the rates which were too deep. The president therefore, did not veto Mr. Underwood's bill. He vetoed what may be called the senate bill, and if the senate at the extra session shall insist upon a compromise, Mr. Wilson may be called upon to sign a wool bill which will be called by the name of Underwood, but will bear the secret mark of some senator who succeeded in effecting a compromise.

There is a curious division of feeling among members of congress on the subject of the establishment of a tariff commission which shall become a ruling force in customs legislation. Some of the Democrats seem to think that if customs legislation ever shall be passed on the finding of a tariff board, the rates suggested will be altogether too high from a Democratic standpoint. High protection Republicans believe that if the commission has the ruling word in the matter the rates will be too low—and there you are.

Not Free Trade Measures.

The bills which Mr. Underwood's committee will report to the house at the extra session in the spring will not be free trade measures. It is said and seemingly believed by a good many of the Democrats in the house that the chances are strong the senate, in many instances will raise the rates provided by the paragraphs in the house bills, and that the house will yield.

It is apparent a good many of the Democrats fear that if through compromise the rates are kept at a high figure there will be resulting decrease in the cost of living and that this failure to cut down the prices through the tariff will injure the party and people will pay it was "discredited by compromise."

Some of the Democrats in congress seem to think that the tariff will be put through, and if currency legislation is not attempted, congress will be ready to adjourn by June 1. The members of the ways and means committee of the house apparently do not share this view. One of them said that knowing something of the temper of the senate concerning the matter in hand, he believed Mr. Wilson would not have a chance to sign or veto the last bill until late in August. The strong hope of the house majority is that President-elect Wilson will force the Democrats of the senate into line so that the bills which are being prepared will be the bills which will be signed, and will become the law of the land.

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF CHARLES B. AYCOCK

By E. D. W. CONNOR and CLARENCE-POE.

Every Man Who Followed and Voted for Governor Aycock in that Wonderful Campaign of 1900 Ought to Get this Book Before it Goes Out of Print.

It is a biography of the greatest possible human interest and the most popular North Carolina book ever printed. This stirring life-story of a great spirit and great leader among our people should be read and read again in every home in North Carolina.

"If I had a twelve-year-old boy," said a minister who is known from one end of the State to the other, "I should want him to read Aycock's speeches every year until he was thoroughly grounded in all their principles."

President D. H. Hill of the A. & M. College says, "It is certainly a book to be remembered."

Dr. Geo. W. Lay, President of St. Mary's, says, "The book ought to be the political Bible in North Carolina for the next ten or fifteen years."

Mr. Hugh Chatham says, "I do not think I have read so interesting a book since I was grown."

The 4th of April will be a year since Governor Aycock died suddenly in a distant State. Before that date we want every reader of the Democrat to have this splendid biography, and in order to help you get it we have arranged with Mrs. Aycock's sales manager to supply it to our readers in the following

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THAT IS WHAT UNCLE SAM IS LIKELY SOON TO SAY TO IMMIGRANTS.

BILL NOW IS IN CONFERENCE

President Taft Probably Will Sign Measure That Is Designed to Exclude People From Some Parts of Southern Europe.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Recently the senate of the United States passed an immigration restriction bill and sent it over to the house for approval. The representatives changed the form of the bill, passed it and sent it to conference. It is believed that an agreement upon the provisions of the measure will be reached by the two houses and that soon congress will pass it and send it to the president for his signature or his veto.

It is understood that Mr. Taft does not entirely agree with the provisions of the measure in the form in which it seems certain it finally will be approved by congress. The law will contain a provision shutting out from America all immigrants above the age of sixteen years who are unable to read, unless it can be proved that the aliens are fleeing from religious persecution.

While the president is said not to be entirely sympathetic with the bill it is believed that in the near future immigrants will be subjected to the reading test before they can be admitted to this country. The test will be in the language which the immigrants speak. When the measure passed the senate there was a five to one vote in favor of a provision which would have subjected immigrants to both reading and writing tests. The house knocked out the writing provision and sent the bill to conference.

Taft Will Sign It.

It is the opinion of congressmen who have made inquiry into the matter that the change of the form of the literacy test will not make much difference. It is held that about 99 out of every 100 persons who know how to read also know how to write. It seems finally to be assured that a restrictive immigration measure will find a place on the statute books in the immediate future, for while President Taft is known to have some doubts in the matter, the general belief is that he will sign the bill.

There is no use to try to gloss over the real reason why congress was willing to put the reading test into the new immigration law. The desire is to keep out immigrants whom experience, it is said, has proved to be undesirable as a class, and this means the exclusion of certain of the south Italians, certain of the Jews, certain of the Poles, and men and women of other races among whom the percentage of illiteracy is high.

The steamship companies always have been against "anti-immigration laws." The reason for their opposition needs no explanation. Under the proposed law rejected aliens will be sent back to their native lands at the expense of the steamship companies which bring them over. The supposition is that the companies will of their own behalf see to it that no one is allowed on board who cannot get through unscathed a paragraph of his school reader.

For years attempts have been made in congress to get through an immigration bill with an illiteracy test clause as one of its provisions. In 1897, when Grover Cleveland was president, a bill very much like the present one, or like the form in which it has been sanctioned by the house was passed by congress. Mr. Cleveland vetoed it and it has been said that afterward he regretted his act. There always has been strong opposition to the passage of a measure which would exclude immigrants because of inability to read and write.

Question Really of Geography.

If congress could have done it, it would have exempted from the literacy test immigrants from the northern European countries, but of course it could not do this. The issue, so far as "geographical restriction" is concerned, always has been avoided, but when a thing is perfectly plain, denial and evasion are of no service. Certain kinds of immigrants are not wanted, and it is supposed that the literacy clause will keep them out.

The opposition to the literacy test has come during the years not only from naturalized Americans who do not like to see their homeland kindred debarred from admission, but from men and women of prominence in the work of the world and who are descended from "immigrants" who came to this country in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The provision of the bill which allows illiterate immigrants to enter the country if they are trying to get away from religious persecution opens up the question of proof. In certain countries the Jews are persecuted and on will an immigrant be allowed to enter because he is in fear of persecution, a fear based on "past performance?" In other words, must the persecution be open and active and must a man be actually fleeing from it in order to be admitted to this country without being asked to read his way into it?

The illiteracy test provision of the immigration bill was passed by the votes of men of both parties; in fact, party lines were completely obliterated. The support of the provision was especially strong among the members of congress who represent the south.

RIGHT TO SEEK OFFICE.

Voters Entitled to Ask Candidate Says Writer, for Places They Want. (New York American.)

The surge of the office-seekers against the new national administration is neither unusual nor alarming. It is no worse even if it is no better, than it has been when the government changed hands in other presidential years.

Aspiration is the natural impulse of every wholesome mind. And when to aspiration is added the consciousness of party service, even if founded upon a misconception of public fitness, there is no cause for impatience nor condemnation toward the pretender to public state toward the pretender to public place—even if he does not always know it.

President Wilson has fared easily by comparison. Grover Cleveland had to flee the capital and seek the duck stands of the Virginia seacoast to escape the swarm.

But it is good, healthy political Americanism behind the application of these crowding democrats. They have nothing to be ashamed of. It is asking no more than those whom they have helped to rise above them have asked from them, and asked it straight.

Every waiting candidate asks the voter for what he wants. Every voter is entitled to ask the successful candidate for what he wants. He may not get it. Every voter can not possibly get his heart's desire—as the candidate did. But every voter has the right to try. Turn about is fair play, and if perchance the voter did valiant service for his candidate he has a double right to aspire without embarrassment for anything that he is fit to do under the government.

The supreme and less remembered consideration is to make of public office a public trust.

There are better things than seeking office—more satisfying, more dignifying, more agreeable. But every man to his taste in politics, and to his sovereign rights as a citizen.

And if the crowding companies of triumphant democrats through the departments of Washington and the White House, too, it is just as well to remember in simple justice and in common gratitude, that they are strictly within their rights and also within their precedents.

To Give Practical Aid to Stock Raisers.

Atlanta, Ga., March 12.—To give practical aid to live stock growers along its lines, the Southern Railway Company has secured the services of two experts in animal husbandry: Dr. Walter Sorrell, who will be stationed at Greensboro, N. C., and will work in Virginia, North and South Carolina; and Dr. C. D. Lowe, who will be stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., and will work in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi. They will be known as assistant live stock agents and will report to Mr. F. L. Word, live stock agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Both Dr. Sorrell and Dr. Lowe have had years of practical experience in the service of the United States government and are thoroughly conversant with conditions throughout the Southeastern states.

The duties of these men will be to advise farmers as to feeding, breeding, and caring for live stock under conditions that exist in the territory along the Southern Railway to assist farmers in organizing live stock clubs and associations, to give practical demonstrations, and to be at the service of farmers without any cost to them, giving any information, rendering assistance, and co-operating in any manner that will tend to aid and encourage the raising of more and better live stock.

Orphans' Singing Class.

Since the days of John H. Mills, first superintendent of the Oxford orphanage, a singing class from that institution has annually made a tour of this state, until now it has become so well known and the concerts by these little ones are so much enjoyed that the people have come to look on the class as one of our state institutions.

This class started out on Monday for another of these tours which will cover the entire state before it is completed with two rest spells of two weeks each to break the tedium of the tours.

Much success to this class of singers which represents the cause so near the hearts of the good people of this state.

Ways and Means Committee Working.

Washington, March 14.—The house ways and means committee Democrats are forging ahead with their work of preparing the tariff revision bill upon the expectation that at the extra session of Congress will convene about Monday April 7. The committeemen do not expect to confer again with the President on the tariff situation unless invited.

Two sessions were held today. Chairman Underwood expects to finish the work by the close of this month, so that the Democratic caucus may pass upon the revision plan quickly upon the convening of the extra session.

Object of Bond Issue.

The legislature passed a bill providing for a bond issue of \$1,142,500 to be distributed as follows:

Deficit \$600,000, equipping new state building \$75,000, central heating plant \$40,000, rearranging old supreme court building \$40,000, Morganton Hospital \$50,000, Goldsboro Hospital \$25,000, A. & M. College \$25,000, University \$100,000, State Normal \$50,000, A. & M. at Greensboro \$17,500, Appalachian Training school \$15,000, Cullowhee Institute \$15,000, East Carolina Training school \$40,000, Tuberculosis hospital \$20,000, new site for school for blind \$30,000.

Notice.

Having qualified as executor of Joseph G. Waldrop deceased, all persons having claims against his estate are hereby notified to present them to me by the 11th day of March 1914, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment to me of their indebtedness. This the 11th day of March 1913.

N. A. WALDROP, Executor